RELIGIOUS STRIFE.

A NEW BRITISH REVIEW.

EX-PREMIER GLADSTONE CORRECTS MISSTATEMENTS AND WRITES FOR THE NEW MAGAZINE-AGGRES-SIVENESS OF THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS-THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE CIVIL LAW DEFINED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE.] LONDON, Oct. 21.—Mr. Gladstone has himself put an end to the story of his having been offered £50,000 a year to take charge of Turkish finances. There is not a word of truth in it, he says. Yet grave newspapers have been gravely speculating on the probabilities of his accepting a proposal in itself most improbable, and which, in fact, never was made. Nobody seems to know who started the rumor, but the Paris papers are entitled to the credit of inventing a great number of highly ingenious particulars respecting the offer, and the reception it

The late Prime Minister has felt himself called upon to deny with equal energy the rumors that he intends to resume the leadership of the "Liberal party" and that he had made up his mind on the solicy that was to reunite its discordant sections! It is not true that he has made any declaration on the subject of the political future other than what was announced to the world 18 months ago. Nor, thirdly, has he written about the Church of England in the new Church Quarterly Review or elsewhere. He is willing to have it known that he has written an article in that Review respecting the Church and State question in Italy, which contains, he thinks, some interesting information on the subject of patronage and popular election of clergy. All these contradictions Mr. Gladstone has been writing to a friend in Glasgow, who has duly passed them on to a Glasgew journal for publication; and published they are. To the greater or less satisfaction of that large part of the English people who persist in disbelieving that Mr. Gladstone can permanently divorce himself from public life. Denials are of no great use. Almost as soon as one rumor is laid another

But whoever reads the article on the Church of England in the new Review above mentioned will see why Mr. Gladstone did not wish to rest under the imputation of having written it. The references to him in that article are, indeed, such as he by no possibility could make to himself. The article contains, among other things, a history from the High Church point of view of the pussage of the Public Worship act. It might be possible for Mr. Gladstone to speak of the House of Commens as having thrown a savage væ rietis into his own teeth. It is not possible that he should describe a speech of his own as one of remarkable power. In charity let us suppose that the people who accused Mr. Gladstone of writing the article had not themselves read it. No doubt it is a remarkable paper, full of spirit, though not the spirit of brotherly love, and no doubt it evinces considerable power in misstating a case. The usual amenities of ecclesiastical controversy are not wanting. Sir William Harcourt took a leading part in the advocacy of the Public Worship act in the House of Commons. The advocate of the men whose illegal practices that not was meant to suppress, describes him as a man to whom grinning through a horse-collar is a pleasurable occupation, if only he can be sure of an audience to admire the grin. The majority which passed the bill was a "Puritan conspiracy;" and later, we hear of Puritan fuglemen, with greedy hurry, blocking the way to any possible negotiation. The "negotiation" in question is a negotiation which the Reviewer would have been disposed to enter into after the Purchas judgment with some party not named; that the two might agree on the precise degree of obedience which the Ritualists should render to the law, as declared in that judgment. And the whole article is a discussion of that and kindred questions. It is of importance because it is a declaration on behalf of the High Church party, distinguished, so far as it is distinguishable, from the Ritualistic faction. The Church Quarterly Review, in fact, appears as the avowed, and I suppose also the authorized, organ of the High Church party. The first number came out on Monday, and although it publishes an advertisement of Epp's cocoa where a prospectus might be looked for, nobody who reads it will be left in doubt of its aims and character. A sufficiently explicit statement of its position is supplied in the declaration of the high Church position is supplied in the declaration of the high Church party. The first number came out on Monday, and although it publishes an advertisement of Epp's cocoa where a prospectus might be looked for, nobody who reads it will be left in doubt for its aims and character. A sufficiently explicit statement of its position is supplied in the declaration of the high price descendant of Moham. statement of its position is supplied in the declaration that " our own standpoint is that of progressive English High Churchmen of Tractarian extraction, who will neither admit that the modern Ritualists can show any right to dictate to their more prudent and more Anglican and national brother High Churchmen, nor that those High Churchmen are justified in abandoning the Ritalists, because of some waywardness, to the ravages of the Puritan

Toward the Ritualists the Review is sympathetic; what it is toward the Low Church such phrases as the Puritan wolf and similar hints of tenderness scattered along its pages show clearly enough. Its function is, moreover, to give voice to that powerful body in the Church of England which maintains, like the Roman Church, the rightful supremney of ecclesiastical over civil law in ecclesiastical matters. Unlike Rome, having no infallible head, it sets up the right of private judgment upon the decisions of the highest legal tribunals. These decisions are to be obeyed if they suit High Church views; if they do not-well, the counsel to disobedience is a risky one, and to act upon it might entail disagreeable consequences; so it is somewhat warily put. Of the Purchas judgment it is said that "the persons principally inferested were unable to square the latest conclusions of the Privy Conneil with history, law, or preceding decisions of the same tribunal." Many previous malefactors have held similar opinions about the decisions of the magistrates who condemned them, yet, as a rule, the operation of law has not been suspended to await their conversion.

There is, however, a difficulty in finding out from this latest deliverance of the High Church party where the line is to be drawn between critical dissent from judicial conclusions and overt disobedience to the mandates of the law. The writer hopes the ultimate decision on the burning questions of Ritualism will not come before "the reprieved Judicial Committee," but before such permanent court of appeal as may bereafter be established. Delay would be gained for one thing, and there is a chance, of course, of getting a Ritualist or two on the new Beach. Whichever be the tribunal and whatever be its decision, no one could wish, he thinks, that its conclusions should be received "with a stolid bow of silent acquiescence." He hopes, indeed, that the discussions he invokes may not take the form of questioning the legitimacy of the tribunal itself-for a curious reason which Dissenters will not soon forget; for the reason that "Church and State have played too long into each other's hands in England to make it decent for cither partner abrupilly to repudiate the connection." The cynical frankness of that confession cannot be too much admired. But this assent to the legitimacy of the tribunal is qualified. It is legitimate, "not as a maker of Church law, but as an expositor of the legal meaning of existing documents." It is qualified further by the warning addressed from this new pulpit to the members of the tribunal. They are admonished that in these days, "with the growth of the church life and the sharpening of the Church conscience which have marked the revival, the Church has a right to expect from the courts which sit in judgment on her muniments a treatment very different from that which would have contented the spirituality half a century since." The reviewer has, it appears, been asked—and he implies that the question is a frequent one—"Ought we to obey the new court?" To a question so nakedly stated one might think but one answer possible. Not so the High Churchmen. "We cannot," says The Church Quarterly Review, "we cannot encourage those who ask this onestion, only to answer, 'Nof." I have cither partner abruptly to repudiate the connec-

italicized the word only, which is not italicized in the original. But the rebellions significance of this suicide.

But the rebellions significance of this suicide.

But the resulting and the brought out without application. response cannot be brought out without emphasizing this "only." It has no meaning otherwise. And its meaning is abundantly explained by the menace with which the article concludes-a menace addressed not to the Low Church merely, but, like the warning I quoted above, to the High Court of Ap-

peal itself:

We must very seriously warn those who may henceforward be concerned in the administration of
seclosiastical justice that with the growth of the present
generation, feelings, susceptibilities, and convictions on
spiritual matters have been developed to which our
fathers and our fathers' fathers were wholly strangers.

If, in dealing with the questions that must come before
them, our judges will take the pains to realize the
Church of England in its historical continuity and the
fullness of its traditionary doctrine; and if, on their part,
churchmen will condescend to range themselves behind
that Church and not usurp its name for the ventilation of
their own individual fancies—all will be well. With
mutual suspicion, with popularity-hunting, with intentional extravagance, a tempest may be stirred up,
under which even so gallant and well-suppointed a back
as the church of England—we mean of course in her
capacity of the recognized and established teacher of the
realm—may heave over and sink to the bottom.

And sink, it may be added, if sink she does, with

And sink, it may be added, if sink she does, with this High Church flag, embroidered all over with Ritualistic devices and the motto Rule or Ruin nailed to the masthead, or to that particular masthead which belongs to their part of the schooner. It is too soon yet to discern what influence this extraordinary publication is to have. The Review is not a trade speculation. It has been started with a distinct purpose. Money enough, I am assured, has been subscribed and paid to maintain it for a year without the sale of a copy. Yet there is a considerable public to whom it will be welcome, and a large number of advertisers have shown their confidence in this first number as a desirable means of communication with customers. I need not add that it is a periodical which those who are interested in Church of England matters will watch with care. And if the sale should prove small, and the charity fund run out at the end of the year, I should suppose the Dissenters, and particularly the Liberation Society, would subscribe freely for its support. G. W. S.

TRAVELS IN MOROCCO.

LECTURE BY DR. GERHARD ROBLES ON HIS AFRICAN EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, the celebrated explorer, delivered his first lecture on his African travels last evening at Steinway Hall. The hall was well filled with an intelligent-looking and appreciative andienes. As the lecture was delivered in German, most of those present were Germans. The lecture was delivered in a pleasant, onversational manner, and throughout the lecturer engaged the earnest attention of his hearers. The subject of his lecture yesterday was his travels through that portion of the Atlas range that runs westerly through

Africa, he said, although it might be called the cradie of culture, is less known than any other continent. This is the fault of its geographical formation, for though it covers an immense area, the formation of its coast line is so unfavorable as to bar the advance of civilization to its interior. The religious famaticism of the inhabitants of the northern shores and the extreme hostil ity to Christianity are also obstacles to civilization. Momedan convert and physician, is about the same size as Germany, and the Atlas range there attains the hight of 10,000 or 12,000 feet. A traveler crossing these mountains im gines himself suddenly taken back to some of untainous districts in Italy. Streams that take their rise in snow-capped peaks are seen flowing in all directions; the sides are covered with groves of myrtle, orange, and other tropical trees; higher on the sides are seen oak and pine forests, and still further up is the cedar. In fact, on the whole Mediterranean coast there is nowhere such a fertile and luxuriant mountain region as the Atlas. On the southern side of the mountain ridge, the aspect and scenery change. The vegetation is purely African. Here

On his way southward he was tooked upon as a sp. A. Cezzan, the Holy City of Morocco, which lies between Tangiers and Fez, he was very hospitably received by the Great Secreef, the high priest descendant of Monammed. This man was far superior to the rest of the population, and and, while on a polizimage to Mocca, visited several European cities. The day after his arrival at Fes he was appointed by the Sultau Physician-General of the army. Here he lived for six months, and was kindly treated, but constantly witched and not allowed to leave the city. It was only at the intercession of the British Minister that he was permitted to continue his travels southward. The architectural ornaments of Fez consisted of two mosques, that made hittle prefension to elegance of design. In one were numerous columns, arranged without any regard to uniformity. Some had Corinthian, others Doric capitals, which had been picked up among the ancient Roman and Greck ruins, and placed there in the order in which they had been found. Leaving Fez, he traveled southward, where the vegetation became scarce, and reached Tarudant. Here the people were the most famatical he had ever seen, and he was accused of being a French spy. South of the Atlas, in the Salaara, is an oasis, and here the lecturer nearly met with his death. Kindly received by the chief, and accompanied by him to the desert, he was shot and plandered and left for dead by this false friend. A party of Marabouts, who came two days later to bury him and take what the chief left, found him alive and topk nim to their hours, where came two days later to bury him and take what the cheeft, found him alive, and took nim to that homes, where they nursed him until he was cured. The sahara must atsume time have presented, the lecturer thought, a different appearance. The dry bed of the river Irinariar is lower nilles wide, and traces of former vegetation and forests are found in many places. Petrifled palm trees abound. By some geological revolution the rivers dried and the surface changed to a sandy waste.

SUICIDE OF A CANAL ENGINEER.

TRAGEDY AT TULTON, N. Y .- SKETCH OF MORRIS 8. KIMBALL-INTERESTING PAPERS FOUND BY THE CORONER'S JURY. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: A funeral took place in this place last Friday which ought to be described in one of the chap-ters in the history of the Canal Commission. Merris S. Kimball committed suicide on that day.

He had been an engineer on the Oswego Canal for 27 years. There were numerous changes during that period a the politics of the State Engineer and the Canal Board. but Mr. Kimball kept his place during the enlargement which cost ten times as much as it should have done. He was well thought of by all his neighbors in Fulton, leading a quiet, orderly life keeping his own counsel, minding his own business, and enjoying the respect of the community. He had a wife and one narried daughter, and lived well, receiving from the saved up a considerable sum of money was known in the village, but the value of his property was not known until a coroner's inquest was held on his body. The papers found in his pockets and examined by the jury furnished powerful proof of the charges of bribery and fraud made against the Canal Ring. One of the papers taken from his garments was a subpens to appear and testify before the Canal Commission at a meeting when the frauds on the Oswego Canal were to be inquired into.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875.

WASHINGTON.

SOME LARGE NATIONAL EXPENSES. ITEMS IN THE COST OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE-STATISTICS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE -WHAT KALAKAUA'S VISIT COST US-THE CLAIMS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 4.-The report of Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, upon the business of his office for the last year, has been sent to the Secretary of the Teeasury. It shows the cost and certain other figures of the diplomatic and internal revenue service of the Government, and of certain important work in the State Department and Patent Office, to have been as fol-

lows:

The Diplomatic service—For Foreign Ministers, \$336, 343; for Consuls, \$541,363; for clerk hire of Consuls, \$26,777; fees collected by Consuls, \$697,988; excess of fees above consular expenses, \$148,816; cost of relieving distressed seamen in foreirn ports, \$44,486; paid for passage of seamen home, \$9,364; received by Consuls for extra wages of seamen discharged abread, \$47,174; number of seamen sent home, \$16; paid out to representatives of sailors and citizens who died abroad, \$21,318.

sentatives of sailors and cliffens who died abroad, \$21,338.

The Internal Revenue—The cost of collectors, who were paid by saiary and commissions, was \$262,574; by special allowance, \$577,637; expenses of collectors, offices, \$1,435,719; total cost of collectors, \$2,185,562; amount collected by them, \$102,995,212. The expense of storekeepers was \$751,026; expense of distillers surveyors' smalaries, \$6,267; the casoo, expenses, \$8,938; gaugers' fees, \$895,356; gaugers' traveling expenses, \$64,387. The cost of Supervisors of Internal Revenue was: \$334,752. The cost of Supervisors of Internal Revenue was: \$343,772. The cost of Internal Revenue species \$343,900, and for clerk bere, \$37,114; total of supervisors' expenses, \$33,772. The cost of Internal Revenue agents was: For salary, \$53,652; for expenses, \$31,209.

The amount of spirit stamps sent to Collectors for the year was \$62,793,535; of beer stamps, \$9,403,190; of special stamps, \$10,403,400; of shhesive stamps to agents, \$5,614,689; of stamped foil wrappers for to-bacco, \$492,332. There was paid during the year for engraving and printing stamps and fer stamp paper, \$614,469.

The expenses of the Patent Office for photo-lithograph-

8614.400.

The expenses of the Patent Office for photo-lithographing were \$10.000; for plates for Official Oracite, \$36,643; for copies of drawings, \$39.907; for tracings of drawings, \$34,996. The expense of preserving the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions was \$30,000. The contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department were \$36,100; the contingent expenses of Patent office, \$79,772.

were \$66,100; the contingent expenses of Patent office, \$79,772.

Among the miscellaneous expenditures of the State Department were: Publishing laws in newspapers and pamphiete, \$49,686; editing Revised and Amond Statutes, \$19,110; purchase of official posinge samings, \$1,818; survey of British boundary, \$83,500; salary and expenses of the Spanish Claims Commission, \$6,008; salary and expenses of the Mexican Claims Commission, \$13,919; salary and expenses of the Court of Alabama Claims, \$83,936; awards to British claimants, \$1,929, \$19,917; rene of prisons for American convicts in Japan, Chim, Sian, Turkey, etc., \$16,485; for purchase and restoration to the family of Gen, Lafayette of the watch presented to him by Washington, \$211.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1878. When the additional fast mail service from New-York westward goes into operation on the 1st prox., there will be two postal car trains run daily between New-York and Pittsburgh, but only one between Pittsburgh and points further West. Gen. Typer says it is probable the St. Louis connections, so far as postal car service is concerned, will be made with the fast morning train from New-York, and that the new evening train will be made to connect with Cincinnati.

In addition to the indictment against Julius Nickowski, charged with fraudulently obtaining \$26,000 from the Government, true bills have been found for alleged conspiracy and presenting false claims against Gen. J. S. Negley, Honry Felterburg, Wiley Edwards, Lewis Peck, George Kedien, Albert Metcall, R. C. Silichel, G. A. Purdy, David C. Stewart, Frank Lowers, and Henry Waters, and also against Sug Fort and ex-Congressions R. Butler of Tenuessee.

The annual estimates have not all reached the Treasury, but from those received, and from inquiry at the Departments, the indications are that the estimates will not parliments, the indusations are that year. They will ex-very materially from those of last year. They will ex-ceed the appropriations somewhat, but the aim has been to cut them as low as the efficiency of the service will aflow. The Treasury estimates conform strictly to the new law reorganizing it. The Indian Office will not in-crease the amount asked for over last year.

erease the amount asked for over last year.

In the appointment of Augustus Gaylord of Saginaw City, Mich., as Solicitor of the Interior Department, the new Secretary considers himself very fertunate. Mr. Claylord is a man of high standing as a lawyer of wide practice and large wealth. He has had much to do with land cases. He takes the position more as a favor to Mr. Chaudher than on account of any benefit it can be to himself.

Cushing, which has been pending in the Special Term for many months, has been referred to the General Term, to be heard by all the Jidges. The suit is for an injunction to restrain Mr. Cusaing, our Minister to Spain, from in-ierfering with certain claims that he contends have been, either in whole or in part, transferred to him in satisfac-The annual figures at the office of the Supervising In-

spector of Steamboats show good success throughout the year in preventing accidents and guarding life. Last

cepted the appointment of Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, sice Wm. H. Smith, resigned. Mr. Gaylord is a lawyer of extensive practice, but has not herefore been in public life. He will be commissioned this week. Col. Wm. M. McMichael, United States Attorney for the

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, had an interview today with the President and Attorney-General, and tendered his resignation, his purpose being to return to the general practice of the law at Philatelphia. Mail matter for the West Indics, awaiting transmission

from Baltimore by a steamer of the King line, has been ordered to be forwarded to New York for dispatch thence via St. Thumas by the steamer Caroudelet, to sail from New York on the 6th inst, at 3 p. m. Mr. Bangs of the Post-Office Department is now in Chi-

cace in communication with relivoid off-tals concerning the proposed fast mail train between that city and Omaha.

There has been much interest about the Supreme Court for the past two days over the consideration of the Granger cases. Mesers Stoughton and Evarts closed their arguments to-day.

WHISKY RING EXPOSURES AND ARRESTS IN ST. LOUIS.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- Yesterday the Grand Jury at St. Louis found true bills of indictment against Wm. McKee of The Globe-Democrat and ex-Collector Maguire, for complicity in the whisky frauds. Both of these members of a daring and corrupt ring were arrested, and to-day were brought into court, arraigned for conspiracy, and held to bail, the former in the sum of \$5,000, the latter in \$10,000. It is understood that several other important members of the ring were also indicted, but their names are not given to the public yet. Information received here gives excellent promise of bringing all the guilty to punishment. The break between members of the ring and the defrauding distillers, and those who have blackmailed them, is more complete than was supposed, and it is now believed that all the guilty secrets of those who have been parties to defrauding the revenue, in St. Louis, will be exposed. McKee's

BLOODY AND UNACCOUNTABLE TRAGEDY. Indianapolis, Nov. 4 .- The hokomo Tribune oublishes the following in an extra this afternoon: David tobinson came to town yesterday, and bought a new sui of clothes and a revolver, after which he went home, showed the purchases to his family, and ate his supper Poblason was in good humor, and appeared perfectly sane. He remarked to his wife that it would have been well if little David, his son, had died two weeks ago, and said he had attempted to kill the child. He then drew his revolver and fired at a second son, who was lying in bed, and then turned and shot at his wife. Mrs. Robinson ran out of the house, and the effect boy, S years of age, started to follow, when his father shot him in the face, but the ball glanced off without burting him badly. face, but the ball glanced off without nursing aim badly. The father then struck him on the back of the bead with a chair, but the son succeeded in getting out with his mother. Hobinson then deliberately took a razor, approached the bed in which hay his only daughter, selzed and cut her throat from ear to car. He then took the life of the son, whom he had first shot in bed in the same manner, and, jumping on his horse, fied. His dead bedy was lound this nierning one mile north of Jackson Strion, on the Indianapolis, Peorla and Chicago Railroad. It is supposed he committed suicide.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Miss Annie Arnold, a young lady Quincy, attempted suicide at her home in that place yeater of Quincy, attempted suicide at her home in that place year day by shooting herself in the right sale while temperarity ame, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

BIGELOW.

DISCREPANCIES THAT THE OFFICIAL CANVASS ONLY CITY PERHAPS MORE THAN 28,600-THE LEGIS-LATURE UNCHANGED.

The election returns received yesterday by mail and telegraph do not much change the estimated majority for the Democratic State ticket, which may now be put at a round 10,000. The official canvass will be made in the several counties at the beginning of next week. There are such wide discrepancies between the several footings of the vote of New-York County for Secretary of State that it will require the official canvass to reconcile the various statements. The estimate of 28,000 is probably be-

The probable composition of the Legislature remains about as stated yesterday. There is no change in the Senate. Senator John C. Jacobs claims his reelection by a small majority, but the returns so far indicate the election of his opponent, James Cavanagh, by about 30 majority. Senator Woodin's ma ority, as claimed by his home paper, will scarcely exceed that of two years ago. He runs behind his ticket everywhere, as does also Senator Selkreg, whose last majority is apparently considerably reduced. There are various changes on both sides of the Assembly lists which will probably vary the totals already given only slightly, if at all. Jacob Worth, Republican, and John McGroarty, Democrat, are now said to be elected in Kings County. Kneeland S. Townsend of Richmond, T. W. Bradley of Orange, and John S. Brown of Cayuga, Republicans, and J. F. Flannigan, Democrat, of Oneida, are elected in place of their opponents. Several districts are still in doubt, but the Republican majority may safely be set down at sixteen, as given yesterday.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ELECTED-NOXON'S ELECTION IN DOUBT.

The election of James Noxon, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Vth District is in doubt. In his own city, Syracuse, where the majority for the Republican State ticket is 1,308, Mr. Noxon's majority is only 747 on a fall vote. In Onsida County also he was somewhat behind. The remaining counties of the district, Oswego, Herkimer, Jeffersen, and Lewis. all give Republican majorities, but in Oswego, Mr. Perry's own county, he was expected to poll a heavy vote, and the falling off in the Republican vote for Mr. Noxon, indicated in the figures just given, may have elected Mr.

The Utica Herald says that nearly complete returns from Onelda, Oswego, Onondaga, and Jefferson give Mr. Noxon 454 majority. Jackson O. Dykneau's majority in Orango County approaches 10,000, and his majority on the total vote is undoubtedly large. The following are the St preme Court Judges probably elected, omitting the

reflected without opposition;
II. J. O. Dykman, (Ind. D.)
III., S. M. Osborn, (Dem.)
IV. Augustus Bockes, (Rep.)
V. Albertus Perry, (Dem.)
VII. James C. Smith, (Rep.)
VIII. George Barker, (Rep.)

ESTIMATED MAJORITHES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES.

1875	. 1874.	1570.	1574.
Counties. Bigeton	Titleen.	Counties, Sowant	
Albany 583	11 31124	Ailegeny 2.500	1,919
Chymana 813		Errome 3 99	6875.3
Columbia 3.4	1.000	Cattarangus 800	7.3
Dutchess Rep.	5,413	Chartery 1,2000	959
Fre Rep.	549	Ch mranqua 2,500	2,472
Greene HO	955	Chenanico 700	651
Hamilton, 150		Clinton 400	1,971
Kings 7,578		Costland 385	6.51
Lewis Hep		Delaware 500	16
Monroe Rep.		Dutchess 416	Deni.
		Frie	Incht.
Montgomery 10	42,528	Essex CO	204
New-York 28,0 0		Franklin 800	757
drange 546			520
Otsego 100			416
Patham Per			25/21
Queens 807			
Remarka r Rep.		Jefferson 500	1,172
icichmand 526		Lewis 100	Dem.
Rockland 330		Livingsion Son	594
Schenectady Rep.		Madison 1.500	1,512
Schobarie 1,500		Monroe. 2,200	Dem.
Schuyler Rep.		Ningara 500	46
Seneca 540		Onelda 100	35.1
Significant Side		Omondaga 3,500	2,230
Sullivan 1,200	1.387	Ontario 2 0	87
Tempkins 50	itep.	Orleans 700	550
Uster 2,500		Gawego 1,161	1,140
Warren Sep.		Patuam 200	Dem.
Westchesier 1,000	2,021	Remascher 300	Dem.
A Catalinater aleun	-W/30A	St. Lawrence., 5,500	5,240
Total 48,520	81,009	Saratem 1,600	1,311
TOTAL	- 25,110,00	Schenectady. 156	The 112.
		sefanyier But	Dent.
		Saffolk 27	40.00
			2015
			.0
		Tempkins, Dent.	
		Warren 100	Dem.
		Washington 1.800	1,064
		Wayne 1,000	1,096
		Wiendrg 1,100	1,018
		Yates 500	613
		Total40, 08	30,692
AND THE RESIDENCE	o taxone y manage a		0.317
John Bigelow's m	ajority in	1875	
A PROTOT APPROPRIE	CI PATELO	INS IN KINGS COUN	TY

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS IN KINGS COUNTY. A further revision of the official returns of the election in Kings County shows conclusively that Jacob Worth was reslected as Assemblyman from the VIth District by a majority of 87, a mistake of 100 hav-John Macz, his competitor. The police returns show that John McGroarty is reflected by a small majority in the IXth Assembly District, but Col. Cropsey avers that he is elected according to returns of the county towns of which the police have no figures. In the same way it appears that Col. Cavenagh is elected Senator from the Hd District by 31 majority, while John C. Jacobs claims that the county returns show his reflection by small majority. The Republicans have elected only 14 instead of 15 of the 25 tity Supervisors. There being two Republican and three Democratic Supervisors from the county towns, and a Democratic Supervisors from the Republicans will have a majority of one in the new

RICHMOND COUNTY. A revision of the votes east for Assemblyman shows that an error had been made in footing up the returns, so that, instead of the election of John Decker, the Democratic candidate, by 81 majority, Kneetand S. Townsend is elected by a majority of 253, Mr. Townsend received 2,875 votes, and Mr. Decker, 2,622. Mr. Rawson, Dem., the unsuccessful candidate for County Judge and Surrogate, was defeated by 758 votes, while Mr. Tappen, the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, had a majority of 737, Mr. Rawson thus running 1,495 votes behind his ticket. This opposition was caused, it is said, by Mr. Rawson's course when District Attorney. Mr. Westervelt, the new Republican Judge, was a very opopular condicate ocanist Mr. Rawson. He is an old resident of Staten Island, and Mr. Rawson. He is an old resident of States Island, and has a large number of personal friends among both parties. When deteated for District Attorney, it was by a division in his own party. He is now elected Judge for 14 years.

JACKSON O. DYKMAN ELECTED TO THE JUDICI-

Jackson O. Dykman has defeated Judge A. H. Tappen in the Hd Judicial District. Orange, Dutchess, Westchester, Rockland, and Saffolk Countles return large majorities for Dykman, while Tappen carries Kings, Oueens and Richmond Counties, Accurate figures conceded by 7,000 majority. There was strong opposi-tion to Judge Tappen in the Democratic Nominating Convention of the district, and the disaffected delegates withdrew and nominated Mr. Dykman.

THE LATEST ESTIMATES IN MINNESOTA. THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR ABOUT 10,000-THE LEGISLATURE TWO-THIRDS REPUB-

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 4 .- The latest estimates on the vote for Governor show that John S. Pills-bury (Rep.) has a majority of about 10,000. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican. Wm. Pfacuder for State Treasurer ran considerably behind his ticket, but is elected by probably 5,000 unjority.

WISCONSIN DOUBTFUL. CONFLICTING REPORTS-THE STATE AND LEGISLA-

TURE CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES. CHICAGO, Nov. 4 .- Special dispatches to The lournal and The Post and Mail say returns received at Madison, Wis., last night and this morning have decidedly changed the complexion of the election in that state, and created considerable excitement. The Democrats claim their whole ticket has been elected, Gov. Wn R. Taylor's majority being small and that of the other The Assembly is claimed by both candidates larger. The Assembly is claimed by both parties, and will endoubtedly be very close. The Repub-H claim Harrison Lud'ngton's election as Governor by about 3,000 majority. Further returns are watted with much anxiety.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4 .- A private dispatch from Madison states that the Republicans there concede the election of the Democratic State ticket with the exception of Governor, and a Democratic majority in the WILL RECONCILE-THE MAJORITY IN NEW-YORK | Legislature. Returns received here, however, indicate the success of the Republican State ticket, except, perhaps, Henry Bactz for Treasurer and Robert Graham for Superintendent of Instruction, and a Republican majority

A SUBSTANTIAL REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN

PENNSYLVANIA. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MAJORITIES FOR GOV-KRNOR BY COUNTIES-HARTRANFT'S MAJORITY

OVER 14,000.

Below a revised table is given of the majorities for Licuterant-Governor in 1874, and for Governor in 1875. Official majorities are given in some of the counties, but for most of the counties the fluores are estimated from complete or nearly complete returns. According to these figures the majority for John F. Hart ranft (Rep.), for Governor, is 14,498. The official returns will probably increase this majority to 15,000 or 17,000. The Republican State Central Committee estimuted Hartranft's majority, on Wednesday night, at

crais carried	the Sta	He m 12	yer, and elect	ea som	T. Printerior
(Dem.) as Lie	entenant	t-Govern	or by a major	ity of 4	679:
DEMOCRATIC.	1874.	1575.	BEPUBLICAN.	1874.	1875.
Counties	Latta, P		#	Oim-	ranft.
Adams	445	525	Counties,	Dem.	- 5,000
Allegheny	2,615	Rep.	Allegheny	335	600
Bedford	435	150	Armstrong.,		500
Berks	5,311	6,569	Beaver	391	546
Bucks	361	287	Blair	164	
Cambria	1,141	992	Bradford	1,255	3,000
Carbon	260	382	Butler	495	50
cutre	965	1,407	Cameron	30	2,300
Clarien	1,300	1,055	Chester	1,598	100
Searfield	1,483	1,246	Crawford	97	
Cliaton	955	900	Dauphin	1,196	1,870
'otumbia	1,833	2,113	Delaware	1,392	1,996
Cumberland	695	706	Eric	475	1,955
Elk	663	550	Forest	39	75
Fayette	- 603	825	Franklin	Dem.	300
Franklin	274	Rep.	Huntingdon	251	Dem.
Fulton	319	325	Indiana	1,896	1,900
Greene	1.194	1,000	Lancaster	4,367	5,200
Huntingdon	Rep.	59	Lawrence	1.459	1,000
lefferson	113	200	Lebanon	1,138	1,300
Juniata	507	450	McKeen	Dem.	25
Lebigh	1,726	2,170	Mercer	430	500
arzerne	1.681	1.800	Montgom'y.	Dem.	35
Lycoming	962	1,153	Philadelp'a.	12,963	17,352
McKean	3	Rep.	Potter	586	500
Midlin	157	140	Snydet	365	400
Mouroe		1.900	Somerset	1,208	1,400
Montgomery	473	Ren.	Susquehan's	659	700
Montgomery	580	321	Tiogn	1.916	1,900
Montour		3,200	Union	661	600
Northamp'n	284	876	Venango	26	Dem.
Northamb'd		150	Warren	346	275
Perry	145	622	Washingt'n.	Dem.	250
Pike	801		wasmingen.	************	-
Schnylkill	1,667	1,338	Total	35,668	49,909
Sullivan	407	400	AMURITAGE	and annual	and the second second
Venango	Rep.	100			
Washington.	54	Rep.			
Wayne	197	300			
Westmore'd.		1,600			
Wyoming	198	200			
York	3,028	3,000			

Tetal.....40,347 28,312

Majority in 1874 for John Latta (Dem.), 4,679. Majority in 1875 for John F. Hartranti (Rep.), 14,498.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM THE COUNTIES. ERIE, Penn., Nov. 4 .- The official returns rom the entire county give Hartranft (Rep.) 6,699 votes for Governor, Pershing (Dem.) 4.744, and Brown (Pro.) 120. Rawle (Rep.) has 6,809 votes for State Treasurer, and Piollet (Dem.) has 4,614. Butterfield (Rep.) has 1,277 majority for State Senator.

Mil.Fond, Penn., Nov. 4.—The official vote for Governor

in Pike County is: For Governor-Pershing (Dem.) 1.056; Hartranit (Rep.), 434. For State Treasurer-Piollet (Dem.), 1,069; Rawle (Rep.), 122. The Democrats elect all their officials except one Commissioner. Hartrantt's vote was a great surprise to the Democrats.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The following majorities for

Govern	nor are official: Democratic, kill County1,338	Democratic,	
Huntin Midlin North Centre Berks	ing County. 1,15; iguon County. 5; County. 144 imberland Co. 87; County. 1,40; County. 6,568 griand County. 70;	Total Republican Montgonery Cou Dauphin County Delaware County	aty 35 1,870 1,996
Bucks	County 287	1 Total	
THE	REPUBLICAN	VICTORY IN	MASSA-

CHUSETTS.

ALEX. H. RICE'S PLURALITY FOR GOVERNOR ABOUT 6,000-THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN BY 149 MAJORITY-1283 THAN ONE-HALF THE VOTE OF THE STATE POLLED.

Additional returns from Massachusetts increase the Republican plurality for Governor to about 6,000. The total vote, according to the subjoined table, was, including 44 scattering votes, 172,958, or 178,108 13,032 less than the total vote in 1874, including 270 scattering votes. All other candidates have a majority of 5,904 over Mr. Rice. Later returns will change these descriptions of the property of the Church of Scotland, and cannot go to the newly formed church. figures somewhat, but it is believed the Republican plurality will not vary much from 6,000. The returns in the following table are given according to Congressional

Dist. Gaston, Talbot, Gaston, Kiee, Baker, Adams, Rps. 1, 6,535 8,142 5,566 7,940 84; 1, 6,535 8,142 5,566 7,940 84; 1, 7,829 8,787 7,308 7,432 1,465 345 72 11 7,828 4,905 6,629 8,205 539 124 22 8,224 4,906 5,5491 4,392 398 95 10 V. 10,520 9,883 7,480 8,105 817 140 59 V. 10,520 9,883 7,480 8,105 817 140 59 11 8,424 9,113 7,621 8,556 630 35 32 11 8,978 8,115 9,917 7,098 1,632 118 7 8,964 9,077 8,656 8,374 591 127 33 X 9,475 9,299 7,499 8,143 9,201 431 34 1 1,241 7,403 7,914 7,912 298 105 24 Totala....96,376 89,344...77,913 81,005 9,050 1,635 311 Corrected returns from the Senatorial and Legislative

districts give the Republicans a majority of 22 in the Senate and 127 in the House. One district remains to be heard from. The old and new Legislatures compare as

Republican maj., 8 70 78 22 127

THE MAYORALTY CASE IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Nov. 4 .- Henry Overstolz served notice on James H. Britton to-day, contesting his election hast Spring as Mayor of this city. The matter will probably be taken up by the City Council at its season

LEGISLATION IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4 .- A memorial to longress, asking for the establishment of a Territorial government in the Indian country, passed the House today. In the S-nate bills were introduced as follows: To unthorize the "late Board of Finance to borrow money by pledging the bonds of the State as scenely; to provide for the liquidation of the bends of the State; to provide for funding the Anditor's warrants and the Treasurer's certificates issued since Dec. 21, 1874; to change the time of hoiding the general State election to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

THE HOMELESS BAND OF TEMECULAS. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 .- A petition is being

circulated in San Bernardino, San Diego, and Los Angeles Counties of this State, addressed to Senator Sargent, asking for an adjustment of the affairs of the Temecula Indians, and the purchase of reservation lands for them D. A. Dryden, Indian Agent, has returned to Los Angeles from the Indian country. He reports that there is no from the Indian country. He reports that there is no eligible Covernment land on which to place the Indians. He recommends the purchase of the Terrecula Rancho for them. On his return he found a dispatch from Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith, graning his request for authority to spend \$500 for the immediate necessities of the Indians, and expressing the hope to be able shortly to make arrangements for leasing the Rancho, subject to purchase, when funds are appropriated.

A GIRL FATALLLY BURNED. Miss Susan Allen, daughter of John Allen,

residing on the Northfield road in Livingston township, New-Jersey, was fatally burned yesterday morning. The girl and her sister were left alone in the house, while her father and mother went to work in a field near by. The attention of the parents was attracted to the house by the screams of their children. They ran to the house and extinguished the flames, but the child died soon after-ward. Her clothes caught fire by coming in contact with

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The State Funding Board adopted the following rate yeaterlay; "That when bonds are presented for funding, with coupons detached, new bonds will only he issued with the corresponding coupons detached and cancelest, as in the case of payment."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SPANISH MONARCHY.

ORDUNA EROCCUPIED-CUBAN RUMORS, London, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. The Morning Post to-day has a special telegram announcing that the Carlists have reoccupied Or

SAN SEBASTIAN, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. The Carlist batteries are silent. Gen. Trillo is concentrating forces to attack the Carlists who are besteging

Madrid, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. There is no foundation for the statement that Spain has ordered the equipment of five men-of-war for Cuban waters. The Cronista (Ministerial organ) believes that American fillbuster, invented the story, in order to cre-

ate complications. Mannin, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. The Epoca says it knew nothing of an American memo-randum on Cuban affairs, and believes that the recent dispatches greatly exaggerate the affair.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU-THE COSTA RICA TREATY

-AN ARSENAL DESTROYED. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. mated Hartranit's majority, on Wednesday and Demo17,041. His majority in 1872 was 35,564. The Demo17,041. His majority in 1874 and elected John Latta crats carried the State in 1874, and elected

cising any episcopal function touching the Prussian porthat the arsenal at Rendsburg, in Holstein, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Forty thousand rides were destroyed. The total damage by the fire to

siding in the Austrian portion of his disease, from exer-

estimated at 5,000,000 marks. BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. Parliament has ratified the Treaty of Commerce with the Republic of Costa Elen. Here von Belbrück stated in the Parliament that the Government intends sending representatives to Central America for the purpose of

extending treaty relations.

PROGRESS OF THE TURKISH REVOLT.

VIENNA, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. The Neue Freie Presse of this city states that the Herzegovinian insurgents have recently received a thousand breech-loading rifles from Montenegro. The "Wawodes" or military commanders of Bosnia and Herze-govina have convoked an assembly for the purpose of proclaiming a National Government.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. The Pall Mall Gazetle's Berlin special dispatch says it is affirmed that Russia is not desirous of acting independently in the Herzegovinian matter. The three Powers continue in complete harmony.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. Paris, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875.

One of the first acts of the Assembly, which met to-day, was the unanimous adoption of M. Buffet's motion to discuss the Electoral bill on Monday next. The motion to raise the state of siege will be discussed between the second and third readings of the Electoral bill THE BRITISH SLAVE CIRCULAR.

The Pall Mall Cazette of to-day is author zed to state that the Admiralty's Fugitive Slave Circular will be withdrawn and new instructions be issued.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875.

MURDER IN MALACCA. PENANG, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875. A British resident of Perat has been mur-

dered in Malayan territory. Troops have gone there to

FOREIGN NOTES. The Spanish Government has forwarded to their agents in this city orders to buy up and ship at once provisions and assumption to the amount of \$500,000. The mency for this purpose was contributed in Havana on the 20th ult., upon the receipt of telegrams from Madrid to the effect that American intervention was feared, and that all that could be dong to deter it was advisable.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.-The first session of the third Parliament of the Province of Quebes opened to-day, and elected the Hou. P. Fortin Speaker.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 4.-The Fishery Commissioners are here. They held a consultation to-day with the Minister of Marine on a case they propose to lay before the Halifax Commussion.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4 .- To-day Judge Mackay caused a writ of injunction to issue preventing the Board of Managers of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland from transferring it to the newly formed Pres-byterian Church of Canada. The west was issued on the

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THROUGH CARS FROM BOSTON TO WASHINGTON. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 .- Arrangements have been perfected, and will go into operation some time in the early Spring, by which through cars are to be run by way of the Pennsylvania, the New-York and New-Haven, and the New-York and New-England Railronds, between Washington City and Boston. The cars will be run on a boat constructed for the purpose, and carried across the Hudson and along the East River, between Jersey City and the Harlem River, at Morrisania.

A MILLION LESS OF EARNINGS. Boston, Nov. 4 .- The annual report of the Boston and Albany Railroad shows that the capital stock is \$27,325,000; total debt liabilities, \$8,574,116 17; net earnings of the road for the year, \$1,224,411 21. The

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE LAND-REMOVAL OF THE VARD TO LEAGUE ISLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The United States Navy-Yard in this city is advertised to be sold at public auction on Dec. 2, in pursuance of the act of Congress passed last Winter. The Government Commission baying charge of the disposal of the property is composed of cretary Poleson, Secretary Bristow, Gen. Humphrey, Chief of Engineers, and Thos. Cochain, Chairman of the ity Board of Revision of Taxes. An effort will first ba made to sell the property as a whole, and if this cannot be done for a satisfactory price it will be divided into 16 lots, and the lots sold separately. The yard lies on the Delaware River, in the southern outskirts of the thickly, built portion of the city. Most of the machinery and the materials in the principal buildings have already been removed to League Island. The project for selling the yard came as the natural sequence of the acceptance of League Island by the Government. After the Phila-

of League Island by the Government. After the Philadelphia lobby had chrust that patch of bottomless mud into the possession of the Navy Department, no use was made of it for some time except as a place for tying up worthless monitors where they could quietly rust and rot. Of course such a result was not in the programme of the lobby. They wanted hugo ship-yards and work-leops established, so as to cause a populous suburb of Philadelphia to grow up in the meadows.

Congress obstinately refused to appropriate any money beyond a little to baid a sea-walt and do a trille of filling in the great marsh of the island, but the persons interested in the project finally put a bill through to sell the old yard in the city, and more its shops and appointments to the new one. Congress was informed, on the excellent authority of the Philadelphia members, that the commerce of the city needed the water-front occupied by the old yard, that it blocked up the streets and was an obstacle to travel, and that its sale would realize \$6,000,000. It turns out that the water frontage is not in demand for commercial purposes, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Reading Railroad Company, and the American Steamship Company having all declined to purchase it. It is doubted whether the whole yard will bring over \$1,000,000 under the hammer, and experienced naval officers say that this will not pay for the expense of removing the material luthe yard to League Island.

NOT CHARLEY ROSS.

READING, Penn., Nov. 4 .-- Mr. Ross, who visited Fleetwood to see a boy in the company of tramps, eays the boy is not his child.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—At Bardweil's Ferry this morning, as the steam shovel was being raised, the ground eaven in, completely burying James Foley and James Roach. Foley was extricated with one leg badly sprained. It required in minute' rapid digging before Roach was discovered, and he was taken out in a dying condition. But legs and one of My arms were broken, and he was otherwise mangled.